DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT.

One-third surrender.

READ—

Note No. 364—K. S. S., dated 15th June 1930 of the Secretary, Krishnarajasagara, recommending that the principle of one-third surrender might be waived in the case of further extensions of existing channels, as the increase of contribution from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 which the raiyats are stated to be agreeable to pay would cover the excess charges that would result from the payment of cash compensation, and adding that this would not only give satisfaction to raiyats but would also create facilities for bringing under irrigation the additional area Mysore is entitled to under the agreement with Madras as early as possible.

ORDER NO. R. 286-89—L. R. 38-29-51, DATED 15—16TH JULY 1930.

The recommendation of the Secretary, Krishnarajasagara, which has been concurred in by the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, is sanctioned in the circumstances explained.

N. RAMA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Development Departments.

Statement of Cattle Mortality.

READ—

Letter No. Per. 39—29-3 *dated 26th May 1930, from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, forwarding the statement of Cattle Mortality in the State for the half-year ending 31st December 1929, with his review thereon.

[*Director's review and the statement to be printed as annexure.]

ORDER NO. D. 340-9—STCS. 22-29-4, DATED 10TH JULY 1930.

Recorded.

There has again been a delay of nearly two months in the submission of the report. This is said to be due to the belated receipt of the statements from the Taluks in spite of repeated reminders to the Deputy Commissioners and the Amildars. Government have already impressed upon the District Officers the importance of timely submission of these statements and they regret to observe that there is still no improvement. In future, the Director is requested to note the names of the Taluks submitting late returns for suitable action being taken.

It is satisfactory to note that as compared with the corresponding period of last year, the total mortality from all causes both contagious and non-contagious, showed a decrease by 6173 or 14 per cent and that the total mortality under contagious diseases alone showed a decrease of 4,958 or 26 per cent. These figures however, do not show the actual state of affairs, as only about 75 per cent of the villages submitted returns and the Director is of opinion that the total mortality figure (23591) should be increased by at least 30 per cent to obtain anything like an accurate idea of the cattle mortality of the State. The mortality under rinderpest still continues to be high, being 42 per cent of the total under contagious diseases, as against 60 per cent during the corresponding period of the year previous.

Government are pleased to learn that the regulation prohibiting the movement of cattle under the Contagious Diseases Act was worked satisfactorily in the Kolar and Tumkur Districts, with the result that rinderpest was kept well under control. Eighty-nine thousand four hundred and seventy-eight serum simultaneous inoculations were done during the half-year under review.

There was no variation in the mortality figures returned under Anthrax and Blackquarter but 30,560 animals were protected against these diseases.

Cattle Mortality Returns.—It is reported that there is still slackness in the collection and submission of these returns and that no endeavour seems to have been made to collect even 50 per cent of the returns in the Bangalore, Arkalgud, Belur and Saklespur Taluks. This is very unsatisfactory and the Revenue Commissioner is requested to look into the matter personally during his tour in the Taluks and take necessary steps to improve the position.

N. RAMA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Development Departments.

Per 39 of 29-30 Enc. 1, dated 26th May 1930, from Leslie C. Coleman, Esq., M.A., PH.D., Director of Agriculture in Mysore, Bangalore, to N. Rama Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L., Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Development Departments, Bangalore.

I have the honour to enclose herewith copy of letter No. 17625 of the 22nd May 1930, from the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, forwarding Cattle Mortality Returns for the half-year ending December 31st 1929.

The Superintendent, in his letter, has noted a *decided reduction* in mortality dur[redacted] the half-year over that of the similar period in the previous year. This has b[redacted] cularly marked in the case of rinderpest—our most serious cattle disease. [redacted] tion in the case of rinderpest has no doubt been due in part to a periodic [redacted] the wave of infection, but the intensive campaign of inoculation must have [redacted] unimportant role. As the Superintendent has noted, the recently promu[redacted] governing the movement of cattle from infecting areas have played an impo[redacted] enabling the Veterinary Staff to prevent widespread outbreaks.

In connection with the mortality figures, it must be noted that they are de[redacted] low. The statements submitted by the Superintendent show that only about 75 per cent of the villages in the State are submitting returns while in some taluks the percentage falls below 50. We should therefore increase our total mortality figures by at least 30 per cent to obtain anything like an accurate idea of the cattle mortality in the State.

I wish to express my appreciation of the cordial co-operation furnished by Revenue Officials in our attempts to enforce the Rules as regards movement of cattle from infected areas. As pointed out by the Superintendent, the Deputy Commissioners of Kolar and Tumkur have been particularly helpful in this connection.

Letter No. 17625, dated 21st May 1930, from the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bangalore, to the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, Bangalore.

In forwarding herewith the return of cattle motality in the State for the half-year ending 31st December 1929, together with the statement of percentage of C. M. returns received in the Taluk Offices from Patels for the same period, I have the honour to state:—

1. That the total mortality in the State during the half-year from all causes both contagious and non-contagious showed a decrease by 6,173 or 14 per cent over that of the same half-year in 1928-29.

2. That the total mortality under contagious diseases alone showed a decrease of 4,958 or 26 per cent less than that of the previous half-year.

3. Mortality under rinderpest still continues to be the highest and forty-two per cent of the total mortality was due to this disease. But compared to mortality for the same period during 1928-29, it shows a decrease of 48·5 per cent or nearly half of that of last year. This bears out our experience of Epizootic diseases which show a periodical rise and fall, the mortality during 1928-29 having reached the peak, and the severest experienced for some years.

4. In this connection, it may be important to note that the Regulation under contagious disease Act was passed by the Government and was used to the best advantage in Kolar and Tumkur Districts, thanks to the District Magistrates of Kolar and Tumkur, who prohibited the movement of cattle from infected villages, stopped the entry into the